

A CONTRACT CLAUSE CHECKLIST FOR CONTENT ENTREPRENEURS

1.	TRANSFERRING RIGHTS TO CONTENT
	Will all content rights be transferred outright to the client or customer?
	Retain the right to for content creator to make promotional uses or portfolio use of samples of the content.
	Address attribution – acknowledgment of the content creator even if content rights are assigned.
.□	Trigger assignment of content rights on the content creator's receipt of payment.
	Address entitlement of registration of copyright(s) in the work, if registration is desired.
	Identify the responsible party for legal review and clearance of content before it publishes or posts.
2.	LICENSING RIGHTS TO CONTENT
	Which content rights will be licensed by content creator to client or customer?
	Define the limitations of the license: media type/platform, time, industry, purpose.
	Define the compensation based in part on the range or scope of the content rights licensed.
	Liability: Each party should be liable for their contributions and actions/inactions.
	Portfolio Display Rights: A subset of IP rights. Define the Creator's portfolio use rights.
3.	ACQUIRING RIGHTS OR LICENSE TO CONTENT OF OTHERS (CONTRACTORS, ETC.)
	CRUCIAL: the written contract. REMEMBER you don't own IP in freelancer work without it.
	Address contractor's portfolio display rights – display of work samples, listing of client names and trademarks.
	Determine appropriate restrictive covenants: Confidentiality (ALWAYS), Non-Solicitation.
	Include "work-for-hire "language that immediately vests your copyright on creation of work. ALSO get a warranty that the content is original and non-infringing on third party work.
4.	TRADEMARK USE AND CROSS-LICENSING
	Address use of the client's brands and trademarks in the creator's content or campaign
	Address use of creator's name, brand(s) and trademarks by the client when client shares the content.
П	Mention any other circumstances under which the creator and the client /hrand can reference one

another's names, trademarks, brands or likenesses.

Ensure all members of the content team understand FTC transparency and disclosure rules – where there is a relationship between parties or anything of value exchanged, disclosure required. Have contracts between content creator and client, and content creator and independent contractor(s) assign responsibility for compliance with FTC rules. Don't appropriate content or brands of other parties on social media (or imply affiliation with them), in content marketing without permission. Product and service claims, and comparative claims on social are subject to ad claims rules – they must be truthful, not misleading, and verifiable.

6. EXCLUSIVITY OF RELATIONSHIP

Ш	company(ies).
	Be specific about the amount of time for which exclusivity is being promised (during the Agreement term, for a period after the Agreement ends, during the time a campaign runs, etc.)
	Adjust compensation formulas with Exclusivity in mind if it is agreed to.

7. THE "MORALS" CLAUSE

Draft this specifically to cover the types of activities or behavior that are forbidden.
Consider mutuality for this clause – for the content creator in the event client breaches the morals clause and for the client/brand in the event the content creator breaches.
Define whether past conduct or behavior can be a breach if it comes to light during the engagement.
Define any "cure" activities or period for repairing any breaches of this clause.

*THESE ARE THE NON-FINANCIAL CLAUSES EVERY CONTENT ENTREPRENEUR NEEDS. DEFINING DELIVERABLES AND PRICING YOUR SERVICES ARE OBVIOUSLY ESSENTIAL CLAUSES IN EVERY CONTRACT TOO!

QUESTIONS? Happy to help! Find me here:



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